

The BROAD AX

HEW TO THE LINE.

Vol. XI

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No. 10

The Tenth Anniversary Edition of The Broad Ax

Still Looking Backward

The Preachers and Others Have
Made Unsuccessful Attempts
to Exclude It from the United
States Mails for Hewing to the
Line and Letting the Chips
Fall Where They May.

October 21, 1905, "The Broad Ax" completed its tenth year in the journalistic world. Ten years ago or more, properly speaking, the 31st of August, 1895, we began its publication in Salt Lake City, Utah, and continued to do so each week until June 1, 1899. Then we discontinued its publication there and removed to this great metropolis, where we had formerly resided seven years prior to 1895, and began its publication here in this city July 15, 1899, and from that time to the present it has made its appearance once each week.

Within one week from the time our little journal made its appearance in this city, ex-State Senator T. T. Allain, who has passed out of sight, contributed a long-winded article to one of the daily Republican papers in this city, in which he bitterly condemned "The Broad Ax," and denouncing the writer as an enemy and a black-hearted traitor to the race for presuming to assert our political independence, and in connection with many other narrow-minded, ignorant, would-be leaders of the Afro-American Republics resorted to many under-handed methods for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people against "The Broad Ax," and to cause it to flutter and die before it was really born.

This incident is not referred to in a spirit of bitterness, but simply for the purpose of convincing those who may think otherwise, that "The Negro" honestly attempts to raise his voice in behalf of the true or the fundamental principles of democracy, and does not recline on a bed of roses, but is passing through this world; that he is forced to be thrice armed, and to fight a double battle for the majority of the members of his own race, and such servile political serfs that they are ever ready to assist the white Republican masters to crush him down and out and force him back into political slavery.

In the course of time several eminent divines in this city and their blind or deluded followers, with the assistance of three or four tricky lawyers, including Charles S. Deneen, and the so-called leading Negro newspaper men who were envious and jealous of the success of "The Broad Ax," started on the warpath after our scalps for publishing the truth, or "hewing to the line and letting the chips fall where they may, in relation to their immoral conduct at that time. The preachers started the ball to rolling, holding meetings in their churches for the purpose of denouncing us as

an enemy to the race for daring to proclaim the truth, and nothing but the truth, through the columns of this paper, and for the further purpose of urging or persuading their weak-minded dupes to refrain from buying or reading "The Broad Ax." At one of the meetings held in one of the churches over \$500 was raised and turned over to several slimy and rascally lawyers to enable them to assist State's Attorney Charles S. Deneen to secure our indictment, conviction in the Criminal Court, and imprisonment. Utterly failing in all their efforts in this respect, and being unable to trample us under their feet by pursuing those methods, the next thing to flash across their childish minds was to have "The Broad Ax" excluded from the United States mails. They also failed in their efforts, and like the former boss of the "Red Light District," who recently endeavored to do the same thing, they found it was mighty hard work to make any progress in that direction.

Single handed and alone we stood up and successfully fought that entire combination, and in spite of the numerous obstacles which the white and colored obstructionists have endeavored to throw in its pathway in the past, in spite of our Je-June, bitter and envious rivals, "The Broad Ax" has gone on or marched steadily forward, never looking to the right nor to the left, but straight ahead, and by persistently pursuing this policy or course for the past ten years it is now recognized in all parts of this grand commonwealth as one of the greatest champions of the rights of man.

Here at this point we must again pause for a few moments to re-express our everlasting gratitude to those warm or generous hearted white men and women, residing in the grand magnificent valleys of Utah, who first rallied to the support of "The Broad Ax," and by their cheering words of encouragement, made it possible for it to "hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may," and we shall ever or always hold them in grateful remembrance.

It is true that when "The Broad Ax" first appeared on the journalistic sea it did not attract much attention except among its few friends, for it had no subscription list, but to-day it has staunch friends and supporters in many parts of this broad land, and its bright and sparkling editorials are eagerly read by United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors, Judges and by

DOCTOR A. F. PERRY.
One of Chicago's Most Prominent Physicians and Surgeons, Property Holder and Popular Citizen.

Doctor A. F. Perry came into this world at Canton, Miss., and his early boyhood days were spent in the common schools in his native town, and graduated from the city High School at the age of fourteen. Being thoroughly bent upon acquiring a thorough education he entered Alcorn university while in his fifteenth year, and for four years he was under the professorship of the late United States Senator Hiram R. Revels.

Then he entered the Straight university and took a special course, and after finishing his literary education, Doctor Perry set his sails for the Lone Star State. As there was then quite a demand for school teachers, he pitched his tent, so to speak, in Houston, Tex. Arriving there on Saturday he entered a competitive examination on that same day, and came out second to none, and was made principal of the Fifth Ward school.

He taught school in that city for two years, at the end of which time he saw an opportunity to better his condition, so he resigned and wended his way to Branham, Tex., where he became principal of the High School of that thriving and enterprising city, a position which paid him \$125 per month, with honor to himself. He taught there for three years, and severed his connection with the school for the purpose of pursuing a course in medicine.

In 1886 he entered the Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and graduated with honors in 1890. After emerging from that well known medical college Doctor Perry located at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he hung out his shingle, and he was successful from the very start. In a very short time he built up a large practice, and

many other eminent personages, and copies of it have been sent to England, Germany, France and other European countries. From its inception down to the present time "The Broad Ax" has heroically and courageously advocated and contended for the rights of the common people, regardless of their color or nationality, and for the equality of all men before the law. It has been fearless and outspoken on all the leading topics or questions of the day. It has never hesitated in denouncing those who have attempted to ride rough shod over the rights and the liberties of the toiling millions; it has made not the slightest difference to it whether those who attempted to do so were Democrats, Republicans or what not. It has been the earnest champion of the restoration of the money of the constitution, which would divest the bankers or the money gamblers who have grown sleek and fat by robbing and plundering the people, thereby not only absolutely controlling them, but also the finances and the general gov-

in the meantime he established and conducted a very fine drug store, the income from which greatly assisted him to add to his financial income.

June, 1893, Doctor Perry came on to Chicago to visit the great World's Fair, and after spending two weeks here he became so favorably impressed with the Windy city and its people that he was swept off his feet, as it were. He returned to his southern home and completed arrangements to dispose of his drug store and other property in Chattanooga, and he came North in April, 1894, and landed in Chicago to stay. On arriving in this city Doctor Perry immediately entered into the active practice of medicine, and he has been more than usefull for nearly twelve years. Many of the best and most substantial people in this city would not have any other doctor than the subject of this sketch.

His office is located at 2353 State street, Tel. Green 264. Doctor Perry is well and favorably known not only in Chicago, but throughout the entire country. In all business transactions his word is his bond. He is happily married, and his helpmate is highly educated and accomplished. He is the father of three beautiful, bright little daughters. The oldest is Miss Helen, who is ten years, Miss Melba eight, and Miss Dorothy is four years.

Doctor Perry and his family reside in their own beautiful home, 4810 Langley avenue. Tel. Gray 5671.

He is an honored member of the Odd Fellows, Western Star Lodge No. 1443, and medical examiner and court physician for the Foresters No. 7895. He possesses a bright or sunny disposition, and has the knack of making long and lasting friends.

ernment itself. In three of the greatest political battles ever waged in this republic it has valiantly fought on the side of the masses, as against the interests of the blood-sucking trusts, the gigantic monopolies, the grasping money power, and the plutocratic classes.

Hundreds of politicians peruse "The Broad Ax" each week, but there is not one politician-statesman or would-be statesman on earth, white or black, who can crack their whip over us and compel us to fall down upon our hands and knees in their presence, or to dance to their music, or to write to suit them.

"The Broad Ax" is not very large, or rather insignificant in its size; nevertheless it has assisted in helping to shape the legislation of this great nation. This can be verified by referring to United States Senate document No. 182, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, page 76, which contains an editorial from "The Broad

The One Phase Of Phases

Or the Future Destiny of the
Afro-American and the Im-
portant Part He Will Play In
the History of the World.

As Viewed by Holt, the Logical
and Classical Writer,
Oregon, Mo.

In all time past, as well as at present, labor has been despised and oppressed in proportion to its being necessary to the social existence. To such an extent has this been that the most absolutely necessary services have been done by helots and serfs or slaves. In all nations this has been done so, except in some rare little states high up in mountain regions, like Appenzelle, Switzerland, where by a few very simple preventives universal equality and comfort have been for ages preserved among a very dense population.

Everybody must know that this degradation of labor and inequality has been caused by giving monopolies of land and other opportunities to a few persons in the start. This has given to the few the power of lords over the many. A great leader of armies would overrun a country and portion out among his generals the lands and people and thus start a kingdom. As the discipline of armies makes the common soldier a slave to his officers, all the vast population both of soldiers and conquered peoples become little better than slaves. Thus England started as a nation.

Our own country was a part of England until about one hundred and thirty years ago. We broke from her and set up for ourselves another England here, but as we had come to hate the word king, we made our head man to be called President. We also kept up slave trading and slave holding.

Only about half a dozen of our leaders had the remotest idea of the freedom and equality of man, and one of these drew up the Declaration of Independence, into which he proved his own burning zeal for human rights by the following resounding words: "All men are created equal, endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Unfortunately this Declaration being so often repeated has come to be believed, to the extent of making us believe our founders made a government of Liberty—a real peoples' government—a democracy. And under this illusion the very slaves of the South and all the women of our nation have aided to celebrate the Fourth of July and their suffered emancipation from some imagined chains held by England over us.

A very democratic writer in his own great newspaper but a few days ago gloried over our liberty, and spoke feelingly over our heroic soldiers who fought for our freedom at Bunker Hill and New Orleans.

And so we glorify over our universal suffrage as "the most precious of boons, the sure guarantee of liberty and equality." A few years ago when manhood suffrage was proposed in England the rulers were horrified. "It is our ruin; it must not be," "Pooh!" said the wiser ones. "Throw it as tut to a mad whale, as sailors do. Let them unwise themselves by voting."

And for about fifty years they have been so amused, and believe they govern.

But find themselves worse off than before.

And they started a government with slavery and land monopoly over a half continent of infinite resources. They gave the power of law making Congress and President. The power of choosing the Congress and President they gave to citizens that were men of twenty-one years or over, or to about one-fifteenth of the people. And the nation has grown to be what we see it. Invention began to save labor until now one person can by machinery do what formerly one hundred did, and the land and machines and distributing means are all owned by a few persons, and now the great question has come to be the labor question. And strange to say that here as elsewhere, and now as before, labor stands far down, despised and condemned. The lowest, hardest, most dangerous and unpleasant, but most necessary labor, without which society must perish, is the most despised and least paid of all. And the men who do it the world over are looked on as despicable serfs. Strange contradiction and totally at war with our pretences as Christians, as followers of that God-like character in whose honor all the grandest temples of civilization are built, and before whose name "even Jews and infidels adore," and who ordered that "the last shall be honored as the first and the first shall be put down into the place of the last."

And now the labor question, after ages of misrule, is looming up darker, more menacing and threatening than before. And behold the black man is the very foundation representative of the labor question. In past years and even yet pirates and robbers have caught his ruled ancestors in Africa, the blacks, just as they might have caught our white or red or yellow ancestors in Asia and sold them into slavery, to free them to do the labor that had to be done, and which they could not or would not do for themselves. And the descendants of these black captives grew up here and multiplied and thrived until at the outbreak of the war of 1861-5 they had become "the most splendidly disciplined body of people for the race of life ever before known," to use the language of a Southern gentleman and scholar who had grown up among them and observed and written of them a valuable treatise.

History repeats itself. The Puritans who settled New England were a race of people whom long years of persecution and oppression had disciplined as by fire. As we are guided wiser than we know, so these people were appointed, elected to be the founders of a mighty race on the newly discovered world. Can anyone believe that the ten millions of the black race have developed from a few thousand stolen out of Africa and domesticated here for two hundred years so as to receive all the enlightenment of the age, and stand at last free, the highest representatives of their race and the equal of any race on the globe, unless the divine intelligences have some

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